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KONA TEACHERS

Successful Meeting and Interesting Papers.

OPINION ON HONOLULU SCHOOLS

Compared With Those of Great Britain.

Testimonials as to Efficiency of Local Teachers—Work That is Being Done.

The Kona Teachers Association met on the 28th and 29th of January in the Holualoa school-house of North Kona. There were present Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Kapu, Mrs. Mahoa, Messrs. Lennhart, Mills, Law, T. Aiu, S. Aiu, Makukane, Kanikau, Piers, Amalu and Makainai. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Scott, principal of Holualoa school and president of the association. Miss Scott acted as secretary. Messrs. Mills, Law and Amalu were appointed a committee with the president to prepare a programme for the meeting to be held in May at the Kona-Waena school. A resolution moved by Mr. Mills and seconded by Mr. Lennhart was carried, declaring that the association should meet on one day instead of two in future. Short observation lessons were given on the orange, kou, coffee, taro and oil plants by Messrs. Lennhart, T. Aiu, S. Aiu and Amalu. Mr. Law read a paper on the schools of Honolulu. Miss Scott read an observation lesson from the Quincy Methods.

On Friday Mr. Law criticised the first four chapters of Page's Practice and Theory of Teaching. Mrs. Scott read a letter addressed to a young lady telling her how to improve her method of teaching geography. Mr. Mills read a paper on Entusiasms. At the close of the last session a resolution moved by Mr. Law and seconded by Mr. Lennhart was carried unanimously, thanking the Board of Education for allowing the association to meet on teaching days. Another resolution moved by Mr. Law and seconded by Mr. Mills expressed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Scott for her general hospitality and kindness in giving free lunches to the visiting teachers. Mr. Lennhart's eloquence as a speaker and debater added much to the interest of the association. The following paper on the schools of Honolulu by Mr. Law, principal of the Pahoa school:

"Madam president, ladies and gentlemen—I have visited a great many schools over all the northern part of the United States, I may say, from Boston to San Francisco. I have seen most of the best Canadian schools. I spent two years in the schools of France, Germany and Great Britain. During the last October I went through the schools of San Francisco and just lately I had the pleasure of visiting the schools of Honolulu. Of all these schools I have visited the most characteristic are those of Honolulu. In this respect, the Honolulu schools are more like the old country schools, especially like those of England.

"I do not mean to say that the pupils and teachers of Honolulu remind you of English schools either by their appearance, manners, or language, but as far as each teacher differs from another, as far as each teacher differs from his neighboring teacher, you would think you were in Old England, where each school had a distinct origin. You find in an English city one school endowed by royalty, another started by the quakers, a third a part of the church of England, a fourth originated by the Methodists, but now under Government control, a fifth started some wealthy philanthropist who wanted to perpetuate his good name, a sixth once a private school that has a history and so must continue, a seventh equipped by the Government because the town has grown, or there a number of children who cannot pay the fees required in the other schools, an eighth an old stone building covered with ivy, so old that no one knows who built it except when you see the boys play football, or fighting, you are reminded that this school may have had its origin by the same distinguished person who built the old stone bridge at Kirby Lonsdale in the east of England, no less a personage the boss of the lower world.

"You may find in the same town a well endowed school where the pupils get their education free, and wear the same kind of clothing furnished free, with perhaps a few bursaries of £100 or more thrown in all free, because these pupils were all born in a certain locality, or because they possess such distinguished names as Smith or Brown. While the schools of Honolulu are not quite so old as those I have been speaking of, yet they are just as distinct. How unlike Punahou, Kamehameha, the High school, the Royal school and Fort Street school, and the native girls' school, Mills Institute, St. Louis college, Kaula school, the Normal school, the Anglican school, Kawaiaho and the Pacific Missionary Institute. Visit any American city and you find the schools under the control of one board of education, supported by a common fund,

the teachers mostly graduates of the same normal school, or university, and a superintendent managing the whole system. The teachers all have the same method, everything being uniform, and run like clock-work. Though there may be various nationalities, there is a complete amalgamation, except where the negroes keep away from the whites.

"In Honolulu you find the most cosmopolitan population of any city on the earth, and that population, the least amalgamated of any city in the world. While those of Anglo-Saxon origin as the Americans, British and Germans are one and the same people in language and society, we find the Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese different in language and habits and slow to unite. These many races in the schools, under various managements, supported by various funds, in different kinds of buildings, with teachers from several foreign countries, as well as half-caste natives, make the schools of Honolulu so characteristic and so different from the schools of other cities.

"The visitor who goes through these schools is well repaid for his time and trouble. At Punahou I found good buildings, refined pupils mostly half-caste, a superior class of teachers, who seemed to excel in illustrations and taught everything in a cultured manner. The modern language teacher, the artist and the classical teacher, as well as the teacher of book-keeping and the teacher of natural science, are all doing splendid work. The principal is a superior man.

"The Kamehameha schools have palatial buildings and extensive lands with the finest museum of the kind in the world. Their machine shops in which the boys work in the afternoon is a step in the right direction. More shops should be erected and trades taught such as shoe-making, tailoring, etc. Where they have so much land, agriculture and horticulture should be thoroughly taught. And the pupils complete their courses of education they should not be sent home, but should be furnished with places to earn their living, such as on the lands of the Bishop estate. The pupils of these schools are all native and are taught in all the departments of the boys, girls and primary schools by highly trained American teachers. I never saw sixty finer looking girls of any nationality than the girls of Kamehameha school with bright flashing eyes, soft voices and strong healthy bodies. These girls should be well cared for after they leave school, otherwise they are like flowers blooming in a greenhouse and then thrown out in the fields to live or die.

"The High school has a very fine building and beautiful grounds. The principal is a cultured gentleman. The vice-principal was born to talk and talk in a very interesting manner. Mr. Wood, the natural science master, is well educated and up to date in every respect. The normal school is small because there are five normal classes in Honolulu. Principal Dumas, however, understands well normal work and is bound to succeed. The grammar school department of the High school has three fine young ladies, all splendid teachers. Perhaps the most characteristic school in Honolulu is the Royal school of native boys.

"The principal, a cultured gentleman, is doing a work equal to the ability of three well qualified teachers. The school is conducted like some of the English schools with pupil-teachers. The principal, Mr. Mackintosh, is a great man. He baptizes the little Hawaiians, watches over them till they enter school, educates them, finds them situations, marries them, and if they die sends them up to a better world. He has a very large school and a fine staff of assistants. His pupils are polite, kind and of work. In the native girls' school I found everything conducted in the most modern way. The principal, Miss Duncan, is a splendid teacher and her assistants are very like her. On the walls of her room were many fine short mottoes, such as 'Speak the Truth,' 'Aloha na Makua,' 'Welcome Friends,' etc. The discipline of this school is of a high order. Miss Duncan's greatest quality as a teacher is thoroughness of work. I never saw the phonetic method taught any better than by Miss Duncan. Her needle work is also first-class.

"The Fort Street school is very interesting on account of the influence of the principal being seen in all the rooms. While principal Smith is very active he has the power of getting his pupils to work well by merely directing them. In the Kamehameha boys' school I saw a splendid teacher seemingly working herself to death in the school-room. Here is an opposite: Mr. Smith has his pupils to do more than ordinary pupils in the nearest and most skillful manner by merely his influence. In discipline, knife carving and map drawing his school is one of the first in the city. He has also a little library and a museum. Mr. Smith talks to his pupils like a father while on account of neatness in his school-room, you would fancy yourself in the presence of a young lady.

"The Kaula school is for Chinese boys. From what I had seen of other Chinese schools I had an idea that they were all noisy and slow to learn, but in this school I found them splendid workers and quiet. Mr. Wells, the energetic principal, is an enthusiast in geography. He has constructed several fine maps and an immense globe with pity.

"In the Mills Institute the Chinese study in their own language. This institute has a fine appearance, everything being kept so orderly and clean. The cultured principal, the Rev. Mr. Damon, loves the Chinese and seems to have as much enthusiasm for their education as Mr. Mackintosh has for the education of the Hawaiians. Mr.

Damon has a fine class of students studying for the ministry. Besides, when the Chinese boys get out each day of the city schools they go to this school to study in their own language. In connection with the school there are Chinese mission schools and a Chinese kindergarten.

"One of the greatest and most interesting in the city is the free kindergarten school, supported and managed by a number of kind ladies. Here you find Portuguese, Japanese and Hawaiians all taught in the English language and mixing together on the playgrounds. The Kawaiaho school is a native girls' school with over a hundred pupils and a fine staff of teachers.

"The Anglican is another large school of native and half-caste girls taught by sisters of the church of England. St. Louis college, the largest boys' school on the islands, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart, the largest girls' school, are doing a great deal to educate native boys and girls. What Honolulu wants and what she will yet have will be a splendid set of free kindergartens managed by the Board of Education, a union of all the normal classes, all the ward schools preparing for the High school, and the High school preparing for Punahou and Punahou elevated to a university, with all the appliances of the best universities, while Kamehameha should become still more a school for teaching trades and agriculture. There would be no clashing of interests and the schools would be much better graded and still more efficient.

"But of all these schools and appliances that which interests us most is the characteristics of the many teachers differing in appearance, manners, and methods. We learn a great lesson by studying Page or any other author."

NO DISSENSION.

Member of Cabinet Denies the Rumor in Circulation.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet have been current for two weeks past, but upon investigation they are found without foundation. A member of the Cabinet was seen by the Advertiser reporter last night and asked regarding it. He said:

"I have heard the rumors, and only on Saturday I was approached by a Senator on the matter. I can assure you there is no truth whatever regarding them. On the annexation question, that is, the main issue, we are a unit. If there was one among us who opposed annexation I am sure that he would find it more to his interests to be in some other gathering. Some of the members have their ideas about the form of government we should have after we are annexed, and then there is the great question regarding labor and the Asiatics; they have their views about those things, and believe a treaty of annexation could be framed so that those matters could be arranged to the advantage of the interests here, but if this cannot be accomplished, and it is deemed best to ask for annexation, leaving details to be fixed by Congress, there is not a member of the Cabinet but who will vote aye. There is no dissension and there has been none.

"The gentleman who spoke to me about the matter complained that the Executive is too secretive about affairs which are under discussion during executive sessions. There are some things which it would not do to make public for the reason that we may hold a dozen meetings before finishing a subject under discussion. What would be the result if the doors were thrown open and the unfinished business published to the world? For the past few months we have had land matters and annexation matters under consideration. As these have not been settled in detail and the public has not been notified of the terms of a treaty of annexation to be presented or the manner in which it may be brought up in the United States Congress, we are charged with being secretive and intentionally keeping from the public matters of vital importance. Are Cabinet meetings at Washington public affairs, to which the press is invited? I think not, and it is only just what the members choose to give out that is made public.

"Let me again assure you that there is nothing in the rumors of dissension among us, and that we are of one accord on the subject of annexation."

\$10,000 Bathroom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Herald special from Trenton says: If Mrs. Thomas Watson becomes reconciled to her father, Claus Spreckels, she will have the most luxurious bath room ever constructed in America. The tiling and decorations for this bath room were viewed today by a delegation of architects, decorators and sanitary plumbers from New York and other places. The bath room will cost \$10,000, and will be part of a suite of rooms which Emma Spreckels, daughter of the sugar king, designed for her own use, after inspecting the famous houses in all parts of Europe, where she traveled for the sole purpose of getting ideas for the costly home her father is erecting on the Pacific Coast. Her apartments were designed to cost more than \$250,000. Her ideas formed, the architects were told to try and get all the materials in this country, and the order for the bath room finally landed in Trenton. The concern which received the order began work in last June, and gave an exhibition of its product. There were many women in the crowd which viewed the decorated tiles.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

MILITARY CLOUDS

Trouble Over Farewell Given Colonel McLean.

OPINIONS DIFFER AS TO SERVICES

Believe Regiment Will Do as Well as Ever.

Arrangements About Drill Nights. Salary of Janitor—Differences at the Butts.

Officers of the First Regiment held a lengthy meeting at headquarters last evening. The matter of the farewell presentations to Colonel McLean was brought up and discussed. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that such compliments, not general affairs, should not be given in the name of the regiment.

Major McLeod did not think that 99 per cent of the volunteers were favorable to the Colonel, as had been stated in a meeting Saturday evening. While the late commander had done good service in improving the efficiency of the regular troops, he had not made himself popular with the volunteers.

Captain McCarthy admitted saying that 99 per cent of the volunteers regretted the departure of Colonel McLean. He believed it was about true, though the figures might be a little overdrawn. Anyway, he had heard the men talk and knew they were sore.

Captain White did some figuring, and then announced that the statement was wide of the mark. There was a strong feeling against the late Colonel. While he liked him as a man, and had entertained him socially at his house, he felt and a very large number of men had concluded that his work among the volunteers had not been a success. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher spoke at length upon the subject of the Colonel's work, without committing his own views. It was evident that he thought, however, with many other officers, that the whole matter had worked itself out without undue influence or interference. And the consensus of opinion was plainly that volunteers and regulars will progress as well or better than before.

The matter of a separate drill night for Companies C and D was brought up. Referred to Captains Camara and McCarthy.

Next subject was that of shooting reports. It was desired to establish a uniform system. The Sharpshooters, it was stated, reported and published their highest scores. Some of the volunteers did the same; others did not. Captains Zeigler, White and McCarthy were appointed a committee to devise a uniform system.

The matter of toll paid to Janitor Long by the volunteer companies was brought up. It appeared to be a matter of custom, without rule or precedent. Matter deferred.

Captain Smith brought up the matter of a contention between his company and Sergeant Elvin at Kakaako. Referred to Colonel Fisher to investigate the duties of Sergeant Elvin.

A few other subjects were brought up, but nothing further of interest was accomplished.

Company H had an interesting drill last evening under Lieutenant Carlisle. Thomas B. Walker and John Nalepi have been appointed Corporals of Company H.

Company B and the police will have their second match shoot at Kakaako next Saturday afternoon.

Company B will have a meeting this evening for business and drill.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

The Opera House Well Filled Last Night.

It was evidently encouraging to Donald de V. Graham and his friends to see such a large audience at the Opera House last night, the occasion being a farewell concert tendered Mr. Graham prior to his departure for America. The program was an excellent one, including, as it did, selections of a high order from a musical standpoint, as well as some suited to the people whose tastes run to lighter melodies.

There is no doubt that the appearance of Mrs. Marquardt, Mr. Gillig and Mr. Graham would be a sufficient attraction for their Honolulu friends, but with local talent added the attraction was made much stronger. Mr. Marquardt in three numbers was encored in each. Her playing was beautiful and beyond criticism. Miss McGrew, in a duet with Mr. Graham, and in a violin solo received a full measure of applause. Lieut. Sister of H. B. M. S. Icarus was a pleasant surprise to those who had not met and heard him sing during his sojourn here. He sang "Love's Sorrow," a very pretty ballad, but the audience would not let him retire until he had responded to an encore. He

has a sweet tenor voice and sings with much sympathetic feeling.

When Jamie Wilder came on the stage to "do something" the audience began to smile, and before he had sung four bars of a very pathetic ballad, entitled, "Oh, Promise Me," it was in a tumult. He is more than funny, is Mr. Wilder; he is very funny, and the audience was prone to let go. For an encore he delivered a short sermon from the fourth page of Mendelssohn's selections and third verse, his text being: "And the mule went from under him." The audience wanted more, and called him out three times, but he merely bowed his acknowledgments.

Mr. Gillig was encored after each number, for he was in excellent voice, and his numbers were particularly pleasing and well adapted to his capabilities as a singer. In the second part of the program Mr. Gillig sang "Ashore" so perfectly that he was repeatedly encored. Mr. Graham sang better than at either of the concerts, at which he has previously appeared in Honolulu. Especially pleasing was he in the duets with Miss McGrew and Mr. Gillig. There were liberal contributions of flowers, and each singer was pleasantly remembered.

The Cricket Match.

Despite the somewhat threatening sky, there was a very respectable attendance of lovers of cricket to witness the match between the H. B. M. S. Icarus and the Honolulu teams on Saturday last. The visitors, who were captained by Paymaster Silk, played a good game, but were vanquished by the home team, the latter under command of A. R. Hatfield, who accomplished the unusual feat, known in sporting parlance as the "hat trick," i. e., bowling down three wickets with three successive balls. The following is the score:

HONOLULU.	
Herbert, b Edwards	4
Mackintosh, b Edwards	4
Vincent, b Edwards	7
Klecan, b Edwards	8
Stanley, c Silk, b Moseley	8
Hatfield, c Com'd'r Fleet, b Edwards	1
Murray, c Liversidge, b Moseley	5
Shanks, b Moseley	9
Ahlo, b Moseley	4
Cotton, b Edwards	6
Scannon, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	60

ICARIANS.	
Capt. Fleet, b Hatfield	6
Moseley, b Mackintosh	1
Edwards, b Mackintosh	2
Silk, c Stanley, b Mackintosh	0
Holland, b Hatfield	0
Liversidge, b Hatfield	0
Pike, b Mackintosh	2
Boyce, b Mackintosh	5
Briggs, b Mackintosh	9
Bridges, run out	1
Windows, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	31

A return match is on the tapis for next Saturday.

WHOSE BRIDE WILT THOU BE?

O nymph of the sea, whose bride wilt thou be?
Thy graces so fair, thine air debonaire;
Thy beautiful eyes, whose witchery lies—
Thrice fortunate he, whoever wins thee!

Thy dowry is great, Thy jewels of state,
Are islands that lie, beneath a soft sky;
Where mild breezes blow, and all fury forego.

O goodly estate for him thou wilt mate!
The climate is bland, to each toiling hand,
Shall ev'ry rich field make generous yield.

Of sugar-cane tall, and coffee withall;
Not empty the hand, that feels hymen's band!
Their loyalty true, thy friends will renew.

Their open hands wait thy married estate,
To give of their best, for love long confessed.
How charming the hue, of wedded life new!

Of bright days of yore, on mountain and shore;
Of maiden life dear, of life coming near,
The voice of the sea aye singeth to thee.

Yet sweeter the hour, that time hath in store!
O nymph of the sea, tell who he shall be,
Thy fair head to crown, and make thee his own?

The rosy lips said "one only I'll wed,
My bridegroom to me, is well known to thee."
Jan., 1897. H.

Threw Stones.

Sixteen Chinamen were arrested by two police officers in the laundry on Hotel, near Smith street, at 9:45 o'clock last night. The officers heard the rattling of the gamblers' paraphernalia upstairs and started up after them. The alarm was given by the man on guard, and immediately the table was cleared off, leaving nothing as evidence. Down on the heads of the officers came a pile of stones, which, however, had no damaging effect. The gang was taken to the police station, but were released a little later.